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side, where experience has clearly shown that a class unaided cannot work out its own salvation.

W. F. WILLOUGHBY.

Washington, D. C.

Small, A. W. *The Meaning of Social Science.* Pp. vii, 309. Price, \$1.50.

Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1910.

In the ten lectures here included Professor Small is seeking to interpret to mature minds the present status and problems of social science. Unless one knows something of the field the volume will prove difficult reading. The more advanced student will find it both stimulating and suggestive.

"Knowledge of human experience cannot at best be many: in the degree in which it approaches reality it must be one knowledge." "The main function of the social sciences is to make out the meaning of human experience." This is the keynote to the first three chapters, "Unity of Social Science," "Disunity of the Social Sciences," "Sociological Reassertion of Unity." Here is emphasized the present lack of correlation and collaboration of the sciences—a necessary stage perchance which must yield however to a new conception of unity. There is an "universal reciprocity" between the parts of human experience—this involves interconnections—harmony no matter what becomes of any given study—say sociology.

"The Centre of Dissertation" (chapter IV) indicates that there must be some rallying point and this is the task of interpreting the actions of men. Here sociologists have often gone astray, and by setting up such abstractions as "society" have lost sight of the real man.

In chapter V—the Social Sciences as Terms in One Formula—the author asserts his conviction that the special studies are hardly justified unless the larger relations are kept constantly in mind. "How can we tell whether the emphasis in economic theory should be on production or on distribution until we decide in some provisional way at least, what the goal of economic progress should be?" is his pertinent question. The trouble frequently is that "social scientists are not interested in the fundamental logic of the relations which they profess to interpret."

In the lecture on The Descriptive Phase of Social Science, Professor Small gives the sociologist credit for insisting "that the aim of social science should be nothing less than coherent interpretation of human experience in the large." He suggests a scheme for a large research into some period of history and shows how the various groups might co-operate therein.

"Science is abortion until its function is complete in action." Hence in "The Analytical Phase of Social Science," the discovery of the different valuations of the human groups and their efforts to achieve these in daily life is indicated as the function of the student. This leads to "The Evaluating Phase of Social Science" when we can apply our estimates of moral values. The most reliable criterion would be the consensus of scientists representing the largest possible variety of human interests. Such evaluations will result in "The Constructive Phase." No fixed rule exists for the transfer from

the recognition of the need to the realization in action—yet this is the justification of the whole.

In the closing lecture, "The Future of Social Science," it is noted that "the case of *Men versus Men's Problems*, has taken a change of venue from the theological court to the sociological." In ever-increasing degree, social sciences recognize that improvement of human conditions is their goal. We are coming to social self-consciousness.

The statement is powerful in provoking thought. A valuable book for any student irrespective of the particular section of human action in which he is chiefly interested.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Surface, G. T. *The Story of Sugar.* Pp. xiii, 238. Price, \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910.

The Story of Sugar is a popular treatise on the sugar industry. It contains sixteen chapters whose subject matter is briefly summarized in the following paragraph:

Chapters I-III, inclusive, are of an introductory nature. Chapter one describes the occurrence of sugar in nature, as in roots, fruits, stalks, trees, and honey; chapter II presents the important points in the history of the sugar industry from the earliest time to the present, and chapter III discusses various matters connected with sugar as a food. Chapters IV-VI are devoted to the cane-sugar industry, pointing out the controlling economic and geographical factors in production, and describing the present condition of the industry in the United States and other countries. Chapters VII-XI are devoted to beet sugar, and they form the most important part of the book. Again, they discuss the general factors controlling the industry and describe the conditions in the various countries. They point out particularly that during the nineteenth century gradual improvement took place in the tonnage of sugar beets raised per acre of land, in the percentage of sugar content in the beets, and in the completeness with which the sugar was extracted from the beets. Chapters XII-XVI take up miscellaneous matters connected with the sugar industry, including the production and use of syrups, candy, and by-products of sugar; a chapter on the marketing of sugar, with an account of the development of the sugar trust, and a very general chapter on the world's future sugar supply.

The author is an assistant professor of geography at Yale. He gives a simple, non-technical account of an industry concerning which there is a wide and perhaps inexcusable ignorance. His purpose was evidently to compress into a single readable volume as large a body of general information as possible, and he has succeeded very well. For scientific purposes, the work has very little value, and contains nothing new. As a special defect, no references are made to other works on the sugar industry, although several excellent works are in existence. The economist reading the book would like to know more about the influence of invention, labor conditions,